

# LABOR CLARION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council



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## Union Official Recites Causes of Existing Meat Situation

By MILTON S. MAXWELL, of San Francisco, International Vice-President, Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America

For the past several months I have been trying to acquaint the public with the seriousness of the meat question. It was my belief, and it is now my belief, that the public should be fully advised what has happened to the meat supply and what the prospects are for meat supplies in the future, and be guided thereby.

Many articles have been written in the past in which were related that we lived in a "Land of Plenty" so far as food was concerned. But now our country is at war, and what foods we have been used to in the past must now be equally distributed, if everyone is to receive an equal share—and it must be equal.

### Brought on Needless Confusion

With the proper rationing of all foods, and with the will of all to play their part to feed the armed forces, take care of lend-lease requirements and meet every commitment of our Government, all this can be done—and could have been done without all the confusion we have today.

For several months I have tried to point out that sound steps would have to be taken to inform the public—to enlighten the public—so that the public could intelligently participate in the full all-out effort to assist our government officials. And I, for one, have every confidence in the public.

In my travels I have yet to meet one individual

who would not curtail his living habits in favor of our armed forces and for taking care of lend-lease, and especially for insuring that our armed forces have a full and ample supply of foods that is so necessary for their health and endurance—provided, however, that from the cattle ranges down to the retail meat markets every step had been taken to produce, rather than see how much profit could be made.

Let there be an all-out effort on the part of everybody, and then confusion will be erased from the minds of the public.

### Selfish Interests Prevail

On December 8, 1941, war was declared, but previous to that momentous date throughout our country we had begun to prepare to give military training to civilians. Army camps were erected and there lay the basis for "Preparedness." War came, and the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps grew. Commitments had been made for lend-lease, but the essential of life—food—was kicked about like a football, and fooled around with.

### "Little Time to Donate"

Was this the fault entirely of our government officials? By no stretch of the imagination, so far as meat products were concerned. Those who own and control the majority of the large packing houses throughout the United States were so busy with their own interests they had little time to give, or to donate

their whole-hearted support and service, in an all-out war effort, and also take care of the civilian trade.

These gentlemen knew, more than anyone else, what the needs of our Government would be, and the part they could play; but a great deal of their time was spent in Washington, D. C., with a lobby, to make sure they were not curtailed and also in turning heaven and earth to have inserted in the O.P.A. formulas containing their own ideas.

### Familiar with Conditions

These same large packers and the Institute to which they belong, known as the "American Meat Institute and Packers' Association," were familiar with the figures on the annual consumption of meat in the United States. They knew it was 130 pounds of meat per year for each person. Further, they knew they had spent millions of dollars each year previous to the war to advertise meats. These gentlemen knew also that they operate in every State in the United States—and they knew they could control the prices on meats and also control the output, if they so chose.

These same packers knew, too, that when our Government was trying desperately to harness the country's industries behind a full war effort that their part was necessary.

When the announcement came, made by the Sec-  
(Continued on Page Two)

## Prominent Radio Operator Condemns Fight Being Made Against the Musicians

The American Federation of Musicians has uncovered unassailable evidence showing that the radio broadcasting industry has wasted more than a quarter of a million dollars in a vain attempt to smear the union's president, James C. Petrillo, and to outlaw the union's restrictions on recording that force musicians out of jobs.

Confirmation of the union's charges was given by a leading radio operator, Samuel R. Rosenbaum, president of WFIL, Philadelphia, in an address to a meeting of the National Association of Broadcasters in that city on October 19. Mr. Rosenbaum said:

### "Masterpiece of Ineptitude"

"The handling of the Petrillo situation by the National Association of Broadcasters is a masterpiece of ineptitude.

"For the past year or two the pressure of other work has made it impossible for me to take a direct part in the work of the trade organizations in the broadcasting industry. I would prefer to avoid entering actively into the so-called Petrillo controversy, but as a member of this district speaking in our local meeting, I cannot keep silent when I see how it is being mishandled.

### Paying Bills for Manufacturers

"Our association should never have taken the leadership in a fight against the musicians. Their fight is not against us primarily, but principally against the juke-box barons and the record manufacturers. Yet we have engaged counsel to mastermind the campaign and we have hired a high-pressure publicity firm which is inspiring the national flood of news stories, editorials and cartoons against Petrillo.

"We have allowed ourselves to be used by the record manufacturers to pull hot chestnuts out of the fire for them. While I admire the ingenuity of this

strategy, it is our paws which are being scorched. If we keep it up we will be badly burned. In the meantime we are paying bills for services which should be borne by the manufacturers, and we will incur the odium of a method of warfare contrary to all modern ideas of dealing with labor.

"Having entered into it, we are allowing our name to be seriously damaged by letting it be used in a form of labor-baiting and labor-leader smearing which is a relic of a past generation. It may end in losing us all the gains we have achieved as an industry in 20 years of fair dealing with labor. Billingsgate, bilge and bluff are no longer successful weapons in a labor negotiation.

### Governmental Assistance

"With the entire press of the United States at our disposal, and with powerful branches of Government lending themselves amiably to the effort, all we have been able to think of is to attack the integrity and personal characteristics of one labor leader who happens to be a vigorous and outspoken agent of his craft.

"It will do us no good to destroy Petrillo as an individual. There will only rise up others to succeed him who may be more diplomatic or more grammatical, but who will be even more determined and unyielding in carrying out the mandates of their people, and they will be embittered to boot.

### "Not One Constructive Thought"

"There are deep-lying economic difficulties to be met in this controversy. What have we contributed toward their solution by this unseemly propaganda? Not one constructive thought has been uttered. All our energy has been concentrated to organize a legal and newspaper hue-and-cry. The only remedy we

have proposed is the old reactionary slogan, 'Keep Everything As Is.'

"It is my belief that the court action, which was started with insufficient forethought and inadequate preparation, may put a clamp on us which will discredit everybody who had any part in this cynical proceeding. It is difficult for me to believe that any of the lawyers concerned were really convinced the action would succeed. I can only presume the Attorney General's approval was obtained because he is too busy with major war problems. It is at least to the credit of the department that the action was limited to a civil proceeding instead of firing off a terrifying blank cartridge with a criminal indictment.

"As for legislative action, it does not take much reflection to realize that introduction of repressive labor legislation in Congress will bring in the whole of organized labor to fight for its own. Instead of a local siege we will find we have stirred up a major war on a wide home front at a time when we have plenty to do in the war with Japs and Germans.

### "Labor Won't Scare"

"Let us stop trying to scare people by making false faces. Labor won't scare. Petrillo won't scare. Maybe after Hallowe'en the manufacturers will begin to think and talk sense, and our National Association of Broadcasters will stop representing manufacturers and confine itself to representing broadcasters.

"This is a case that can and should be settled. Petrillo's objectives also require legislation and it is probably just as true that any legislation he wants would stir up the whole underlying problem of patents, copyrights and restraint of trade, so it is out of the question during the war. Somebody ought to get these people together."

## Review by Maxwell of Existing Meat Situation

(Continued from Page One)

retary of Agriculture, Mr. Claude Wickard, that we would have 24,000,000,000 pounds of meat for "1943" and that 6,500,000,000 pounds of meat would be necessary for the armed forces and the lend-lease, the packers interested themselves with paid advertisements to tell the civilian population to use only 2½ pounds of meat per person per week—that would be 130 pounds per person per year. Why! that was the normal amount of meat the civilian population used previous to our entry into the war! Now, from statistics gathered before the war (and you may look up some of the advertisements on this subject) you will find that the meat consumption in the United States was as above stated and you will also find some very interesting charts and literature dealing with meat cuts—and then visualize the formulas we are to follow.

### Rationing Long Delayed

Meat rationing should have been placed in effect months ago. But that was not to be, nor do I believe it was to the liking of the packers.

Further, I believe it was their duty to point out to Government officials that to slaughter mature calves and gilt hogs was wrong. The Government could have been materially assisted in that respect.

The big packers have government-inspected plants, and the requirements of the Government are that all meats furnished to the Government must be government inspected.

### The Industry in California

Here in California the largest packing plants we have had were government-inspected plants, belonging to the big packers—except that two or three were small packers, who also had government inspection. That is somewhat reversed today; and in order to survive, the small packers are now turning to government inspection so as to receive government orders.

Meats in California are inspected by state inspectors, giving competent inspection service for the small slaughterhouses, numbering several hundred.

Recently I made a statement to the press that the formulas used by the O.P.A. were bulky and that it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to understand them. Large packing firms have large office forces, and thus have sufficient employees to take care of these bulky formulas; but the average small business man has neither the time nor the help.

### O.P.A. Must Have Facts

The O.P.A. can only do a good job when the facts are not hidden from it and if there are voluminous rules and regulations it means a tremendous cost of administration, such as accountants, clerks, field supervisors, to go out and see that the ceiling prices are obeyed. And without the will of all to be helpful the job can not be fully done.

To me, it is plain that an all-out war effort should

not be a question of "how large the profit" but rather "how much can be done toward winning the war."

Now as to Order 169 O.P.A. (twenty-three pages of formula for the meat industry), you say, Mr. Packer, that it is a splendid Order. Could it be you played a part in its preparation? And, may I ask, Are you whole-heartedly behind the rationing of food products?

### No Ceiling Price on Livestock

I believe in regulations. But there is no ceiling price on livestock—and recently in a convention of the California Cattlemen's Association a resolution was adopted opposing any price ceilings on livestock. What is the reason?

I contend that if there is going to be a ceiling price, it should be on live stock, the processor, the wholesaler, the jobber and the retailer.

In the O.P.A. regulations there is a price ceiling, except on livestock. But without ceilings on all there can be only one result—increase in the cost of living.

### Let the Consumer Know

The following is what I think the O.P.A. should do: Establish uniform maximum prices in each market area, and provide publicity so widespread that the public will know definitely what the prices are. We need dollars-and-cents prices brought down to the retail level, instead of formulas and freight rates. Complexity of regulations retards the war effort. If the consumers know definitely the dollars-and-cents ceiling prices they can be helpful to the O.P.A. in enforcement of the law. Otherwise, many violations will occur, and bootlegging of meats can be the only result—and the public will suffer.

In the latter part of September, 1942, and the early part of October, 1942, I felt there was a need for clarification to the public. I felt that as we went further into this war the demand for meat for the armed forces would be increased. I felt that the public should be informed of the true facts so far as meat is concerned.

### Refused to Co-operate

A meeting was called, and every branch of the meat industry attended. The press was invited to have its representatives present, which was done. I felt it was necessary to take a full page in every newspaper in the Bay area to tell the public the truth. The only ones willing to pay their share of the expense for such publicity were the Retail Butchers' Association and the Butchers' Union. All others refused. Why, I can not understand.

Meat rationing will come, whether it be in January, February, or March, 1943. In the meantime, the quota for meats for January, February and March, 1943, will be less than what we had in October, November and December, 1942. The people should know these facts, and so adjust themselves. Meat rationing is the only answer.

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**YOUR FRIENDLY**  
**GROCER**  
**Offers**  
**LOW EVERY DAY**  
**SHELF PRICES**

## Thirtieth Anniversary of Municipal Street Railway

Next Monday will mark the thirtieth anniversary of the beginning of operations by the Municipal Railway of San Francisco. And labor will join, with great pride, in expressing "birthday" congratulations to the system and its employees on the commanding position which the "Muni" holds in the business life of the city—for without the driving force of union labor there would have been no municipally owned transportation line. There is an interesting, and, at times, turbulent, history, extending over a number of years, that many can recall—one of great handicaps and obstacles—before success was seen in the operation of the first car on Geary street.

### Observance Next Monday

On Monday, at the Press Club, the anniversary will be suitably observed at a gathering which will be attended by the Mayor, members of the Public Utilities Commission, other city officials, members of the railway's managing personnel, and officers of Street Carmen's Union, Division 518, and members of that Division who were employed on the line at the time of its inauguration.

Anticipating the actual date of the anniversary, the officers of Division 518 this week made the following statement in reference to the railway line, and their intention to guard its future welfare:

"December 28, 1942, marks the thirtieth year of successful operation of the San Francisco Municipal Railway.

"This fact no doubt registers a great shock among the people who that many years ago argued against the proposal of the city going into the street railway business, and who were most vociferous in their statements that the people would be purchasing a 'white elephant.'

### Labor Pioneered the Project

"Let us at this time recall the days when the project was first discussed, and point out the part which union labor played in bringing about the birth of the now lusty Municipal Railway system. Some of us still can remember when the San Francisco Labor Council passed a resolution placing itself on record in favor of public ownership and operation of all public utilities. Likewise do we recall that when the time came for practical and definite action on the project that Local 85 of the Brotherhood of Teamsters purchased \$50,000 worth of Municipal Railway bonds and was soon joined by other unions making purchases in varying amounts. Also we remember when the vested interests controlling bond firms were denouncing purchase of the local railway bonds as a bad investment.

"We who have followed the fortunes and worked for the success of this public utility are indeed pleased at the record of its thirty years of operation, and we will continue through the years to carry out the aims and purposes of organized labor in so far as service for the advancement of the people's railway makes such service possible."

### Schmidt's Term Commuted

Governor Olson this week commuted the sentence of Matthew ("Matt") A. Schmidt, convicted in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times office in 1916, "to the time served." Schmidt has been on parole since August 28, 1939, and is now 61 years of age.

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**ENJOY IT DAY OR NIGHT**  
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**OUR OWN BAKERY**  
**SPEEDY SERVICE**

## Heidelberg Defends Milk Law Before High Court

Constitutionality of a San Francisco ordinance requiring the pasteurization of all milk sold for human consumption in the city, except certified milk, was argued before the U. S. Supreme Court in Washington last week.

Henry Heidelberg, deputy city attorney—and who, incidentally, is a member of the Typographical Union and well known for his activity in labor circles here—represented the municipality, and defended the local ordinance on the ground that it promoted public health. He contended, also, that the Natural Milk Producers' Association of California had no right to challenge the ordinance because the organization had never engaged in the production or distribution of milk in the city. The Associated Press report on the presentation of the case to the court relates, in part, as follows:

### Other Cities Watching

Describing the association as a "sort of chamber of commerce of raw milk producers," Attorney Heidelberg said it wanted some edict from the Supreme Court that will prevent pasteurization ordinances.

"If the decision of the California Supreme Court sustaining this ordinance is affirmed," Heidelberg asserted, "Los Angeles and many other cities will pass pasteurization ordinances at once."

Members of the court displayed interest in a statement by Heidelberg that the San Francisco Medical Milk Commission, which supervised the production of certified milk, had ordered in January, 1939, that all certified milk be pasteurized, and had then gone out of existence.

### City Requires Milk Pasteurization

The result of this action, the attorney said, was to require that all milk sold in San Francisco for human consumption be pasteurized.

Philip S. Ehrlich, counsel for the Producers' Association, told the tribunal that this action by the medical commission was taken at a "secret meeting" and constituted "star chamber proceedings." "I didn't know anything about it until last Monday," he asserted.

### Publicity Given Order

Heidelberg said, however, that the order was given publicity "through letters from the secretary of the commission to the members of the medical societies of San Francisco, Marin and San Mateo counties, to women's organizations and other interested groups and to the press."

Chief Justice Stone directed the city attorney to submit affidavits showing the facts concerning suspension of activity by the commission.

The action, Heidelberg insisted, left no legal controversy for the court to pass upon.

### Association Claims

But some of the justices pointed out that Ehrlich had contended that the association was denied the right to sell raw milk without subjecting it to certification requirements set up by a New York corporation known as the "American Association of Medical Milk Commissions" with which the San Francisco Medical Milk Commission was affiliated.

Heidelberg explained that certified milk, although permitted by the ordinance, could not now be sold because there was no commission to regulate it. Only one half of one per cent of the milk sold in the city for human consumption had been certified milk, he explained, adding that the rest had been pasteurized.

The tribunal took the case under advisement after Herbert Levy, Baltimore attorney who also represented San Francisco, repeated that "pasteurization makes all milk safer."

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### PRESSMEN'S OFFICIAL DIES

Shuford B. Marks, vice-president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, died December 14 after a three-month illness. He was 60. Marks was born in Jefferson, Ga., and served several terms as president of the Atlanta Federation of Labor.

### RIGHT OF GUARDS TO ORGANIZE

The discharge of an employee, declared to have been discriminatory, by the Basalt Rock Company, and the refusal of the company to recognize and bargain with the union as the collective bargaining representative of the guards employed by the company at its shipyard at Napa are the bases of charges that have been filed with the National Labor Relations Board by State Employees' Union No. 174.

### Ration Book Date Extension

An extension until January 15, has been given citizens to procure war ration book No. 1, it is announced by the O.P.A. The previous deadline was December 15.

This book, it was pointed out, is imperative to obtain Book No. 2, which will be issued in the near future. "Nobody at this time knows what commodities will have to be rationed," the announcement said, "but everybody should know that to obtain any rationed articles the book is essential. Therefore those who have not yet obtained the basic book must obtain it before the specified date."

### Paul Scharrenberg Here

Among former residents returning to San Francisco for the holiday season is Paul Scharrenberg, now of Washington, D. C., where he is national legislative representative for the American Federation of Labor. He is of course better known among his wide circle of friends and acquaintances in California as the former secretary-treasurer and legislative representative of the State Federation of Labor, a position which he ably and efficiently held for over a quarter of a century, resigning in 1936. His knowledge of the trade union movement and its foundation principles, together with his experience in legislative matters and procedure, has undoubtedly proven an asset to the A.F.L. in its work at the national capital.

While here, Scharrenberg is the guest at the home of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Lawson, and was gladly welcomed by the two grandchildren in the home. He expects to be here until after the first of the new year.

## Labor Council Meetings Recessed for Two Weeks

At the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council last week, the delegates voted to omit the holding of meetings for two weeks, due to Christmas and New Year falling on the dates of the regular meeting nights.

It was decided also that the regular Monday night sessions of the Council's executive committee would be suspended (for December 28 and January 4) with the proviso that the Council officers be empowered to summon the committee should they deem a meeting necessary.

The next meeting of the Labor Council, therefore, will be held on Friday evening, January 8.

## Administers Rebuke to Labor Law's Opponents

A.F.L. Weekly News Service

The Administration served notice that it will vigorously oppose any and all attempts in the next Congress to force abandonment of the 40-hour week standard for overtime.

War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt fired the opening gun when he blasted the renewed newspaper and congressional campaign for dismemberment of the Fair Labor Standards Act. He declared:

"The 40-hour week law has nothing to do with curtailing hours of work. It is a perfectly amazing thing to see in some reputable journals material leading the reader to think that the 40-hour week is a limitation on work."

### Reply to Queries

The nation's manpower director gave that answer to reporters at his weekly press conference who asked him whether he intended to press for scrapping of the wage-hour law to speed the manpower mobilization.

McNutt pointed out that the law affected only the issue of whether workers should be paid time-and-a-half for working in excess of forty hours. He indicated that the "cost" factor was not proving a bar to production and that, if it does, "that is a problem of economic stabilization."

The views expressed by McNutt are known to be shared by the heads of all federal war agencies and by President Roosevelt himself. Their position is:

1. Suspension of the 40-hour overtime standard would not add a single hour to war production.

2. It would upset the entire wage stabilization program and force upward revision of pay scales to make up for the loss of overtime pay.

3. It would detrimentally affect war production during the period of readjustment.

### Employment Service As Aid

McNutt also revealed that he regards reorganization of the U. S. Employment Service as the "first essential" to an effective manpower program. This service has been almost starved to death by Congress because of inadequate appropriations and limitation on the amount of salaries of employees.

As a result of this churlish treatment by the Government there have been 8828 withdrawals from jobs in the Employment Service throughout the nation this year, McNutt said. He said that the personnel of the service had worked more than five million hours of overtime without pay because of congressional restrictions.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1942

## Season's Greetings

The LABOR CLARION, on behalf of the San Francisco Labor Council and its officers and delegates, extends to all its readers, patrons and friends the compliments and best wishes of this Holiday Season.

## Indicts Economic Feudalism

Wayne L. Morse, public member of the War Labor Board, delivered a blunt indictment of "would-be feudal barons" in U. S. industry who "in the name of patriotic sanctions carry on a fight against unionism."

Addressing a regional war conference of the American Bar Association in New York City, Morse charged that "a small minority of employers" are engaged in a drive to wreck the W.L.B. because "they know full well that if they could get rid of the W.L.B. they would be in a good position to destroy the unions in their plants."

His speech was clearly a reply to attacks on the W.L.B. at the National Association of Manufacturers' congress in New York. Assailing "misrepresentation" and distortion of the board's actions, Morse said:

"Some of these critics, especially in the ranks of industry, gather together occasionally and pass scathing resolutions, charging the board with rendering extra-legal decisions, of being partial and biased in its own opinions, of usurping the powers of Congress and of imposing the closed shop upon American industry."

"Such beating of breasts and pounding of the drums of economic warfare is a rather cheap performance in time of war, in view of the fact that the open-book record of the board simply does not support the charges set forth in such resolutions."

Morse said "such public antics" indicated that the W.L.B.'s critics "are doped by the philosophy of economic feudalism" and "have misinterpreted the trend of events by jumping to the conclusion that the time is ripe to take advantage of war conditions and, in the name of patriotic sanctions, carry on a fight against unionism."

Blasting recurrent "strike wave" talk, Morse cited board statistics to show labor's overwhelming compliance with the no-strike pledge.

"What is more," he continued, "there has not been a single strike call since the no-strike, no-lockout agreement was entered into that has been issued by any one of the international unions. Every strike has been a 'wildcat' or outlaw strike, and in no instance have the international officers of the unions concerned failed to co-operate with the War Labor Board in taking such immediate steps as were necessary to end the strike."

"God gave man an upright countenance to survey the heavens, and to look upward to the stars."—Ovid.

## Never Will Be Missed

In these times, when just looking over the scene the man up a tree, and from that point of vantage, gets the idea that the nation is suffering from an overproduction of people with a "mission" for telling others what to do. It may be they are victims of an inherited trait, or have become attached to a government payroll. With manpower and womanpower at a premium, and job-freezing openly advocated (also by those planners-for-others) there seems to be running around loose a regular Willkie "reservare" of huge proportions that given a few good leaks, or mayhap a break in the dam, would result in a boon to both war and civilian industries. In observing the possibilities for recruiting to both the firing and production lines one notes a few thousand lecturers (foreign and domestic), the Gallop poll force, certain other statisticians, a potential regiment of press agents, and a miscellaneous collection of "do-gooders." A congressional investigation of the chance, in this field, for giving the long suffering morale of the general public a break once in a while would cause the g. p. to rise up and call the investigators blessed—and in the event relief was provided to thrice—yea, four times—offer them crowns.

## Way to Save Tires

Rubber Director Jeffers has asked the American people to act as 130 million "committees of one" to rid the nation's streets, alleys, and highways of broken glass, nails, and other tire hazards.

"Broken glass, nails, loose rocks and the like, cause much tire destruction. They can easily be removed if all of us do a little. We can retread a worn tire, but one that has been badly cut or bruised is a lost national asset," he pointed out.

Jeffers suggested that the mayor of each municipality take the lead in the clean-up effort in his community and that county commissioners take the initiative in rural areas. He stressed the need for special activity by operators of parking lots and those who live or work on unpaved side roads and lanes, including contractors engaged in building projects

## Growth of Federal Bureaus

The growth of federal bureaus and agencies, with their constant reaching for paternalistic power, was pictured as a grave danger to democracy, in a speech by Governor Herbert B. Maw of Utah.

Addressing the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, Governor Maw warned against "passive non-concern" over the growth "of a network of organizations within our government—a network which is expanding in power and influence and which, as it grows, is gradually destroying the basic freedoms we so dearly cherish."

Governor Maw, tracing the recent expansion of federal bureaus, declared that "if the scores of federal bureaus now in existence are permitted by Congress to expand and to continue arbitrarily to dominate the activities of American life as some of them have been doing for the past several years, the future of American democracy will be a sorry one."

"If Congress will not put some confidence in the states and carry out their programs through agencies that are responsible to the people, many of the hopes of our Revolutionary forefathers who spilled their blood for future generations will be blasted," he said. "For there are those in high positions in federal bureaus who honestly believe that local self-government has failed, that the free competition system of the past is antiquated, and that we would all be better off if our welfare were placed in the hands of trained experts who have authority to work out our destinies for us."

It is reported that the number of automobile repair mechanics left in the nation's garages and repair shops is approaching about the minimum which will be needed to maintain war essential truck and passenger car transportation.

## Comments on World Events

(International Labor News Service)

Government encouragement and recognition of unions in the United States has been attacked by reactionary elements as "totalitarianism" and "compulsory trade unionism." The same charge is being made in Australia, where the Government has been under fire for urging the employment of organized workers on public contracts.

The Australian government's policy, which hitherto applied to only a few trades, has now been extended by the Ministry of Supply to all important branches of industry. Opposition parties have resisted the policy as "totalitarian" and are endeavoring to turn it to advantage in Parliament against the Government.

Government officials have been vigorous in defense of the policy. Attorney General Evatt said recently that he would always give preference to a trade unionist, and Minister of Labor Ward went so far as to say in Parliament that he was aiming at 100 per cent trade union organization, as the only means of giving effective help to the country.

Ward also said that his misgivings were solely the result of the lack of determination with which the policy was being carried out. He declared that a strong trade union movement was an essential factor in post-war reorganization and what the opponents of the policy were fearing was only that in this way they would be permanently excluded from government contracts.

It is quite evident that reactionaries in Australia, as in the United States, regard government encouragement of unionism as "dangerous," and will resist it at every opportunity.

\* \* \*

Popular sentiment in Argentina against the Government's refusal to join other South American nations in action against the Axis is reflected in a recent manifesto of fourteen unions. The unions, the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs reports, issued a joint declaration against the unjustifiable imprisonment of trade union leaders who merely expressed the opinion of workers, liberals and popular institutions on Argentina's status in the world conflict.

The manifesto denounced the repression of the working class, the intellectuals and popular movements, by the oligarchic sections of the country who were declared to be weakening the nation's defense by their reactionary attitude and measures. It was asserted that this reactionary attitude is preventing Argentina from expressing solidarity with the United Nations and that the free democratic press is also threatened by the suspension of anti-Fascist publications.

The unions' protest evidently has already had some effect, as the Minister of the Interior announced he would find a means of freeing the imprisoned trade union leaders.

\* \* \*

A continuous working day of eight hours, with a minimum break of thirty minutes, in all public and private undertakings has been authorized by the President of Chile. The day may begin at different hours depending on the industry or occupation, but the rest period of half an hour or an hour, if agreed upon by the employer and the employees, must break the continuous eight-hour day.

This legislation affecting working hours was recommended by a committee composed of representatives of the military as well as the civilian authorities, industry, commerce, and the various categories of employees and wage earning or salaried employees.

## DAILY O.W.I. WAR BROADCASTS

The Office of War Information announces that a program of daily spot announcements of war information, which has been tested by radio stations in Philadelphia, would be adopted on a country-wide scale January 4. The ultimate aim, O.W.I. said, was to have all stations in the country schedule some 12 or 15 one-minute periods daily.

## Gives Facts on Recent Election at Kaiser Plant

A newspaper announcement, without further explanation, that laboratory employees at the Henry J. Kaiser Permanente magnesium plant at Los Altos, Calif., had named a C.I.O. organization as their bargaining agent, has placed a distorted view in the public mind on the facts of the case.

Following appearance of the news story, Charles J. Janigian, attorney for the California State Federation of Labor, and who is well versed in all the details of the case, declared that an unfair and entirely misleading idea had been given, and he issued the following statement:

### Regarding the Election

"On December 21, 1942, an election was held among certain laboratory workers employed by the Permanente Metals Corporation at its Los Altos plant.

"There has been considerable misinformation issued concerning the legal effect of this election—in which the American Federation of Labor did not participate. The C.I.O. Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians received 44 of the 55 votes cast.

"The election has absolutely nothing to do with either the master agreement in effect at the Los Altos magnesium plant or with the Kaiser shipbuilding contract.

### Position of A.F.L.

"At the hearing which was recently conducted by the National Labor Relations Board the position of the American Federation of Labor was that these laboratory workers, with the exception of certain chemists, were covered by the A.F.L. contract which covers all employees in the plant. It is true that the contract did not contain any classification of jobs in the laboratory or a wage scale for the laboratory workers, but the testimony of our witnesses on that score showed that at the time the master contract was signed, in September of 1941, the laboratory had not been completely set up so that it was difficult to effect a classification of laboratory workers and reach an agreement as to their wages.

"Since September, 1941, the A.F.L. unions, acting through the Building and Construction Trades Council of Santa Clara county, made numerous efforts to reach an agreement with the company with respect to these laboratory workers. The evidence likewise showed that the A.F.L. unions insisted upon an immediate wage increase for these laboratory workers, and a wage increase was granted in the spring of 1942.

### Attitude of Company

"The company's position with respect to whether or not this A.F.L. master agreement covered these laboratory workers was at complete variance with the A.F.L.'s position. The testimony of its witnesses was to the effect that it did not, although the company and the A.F.L. representatives were attempting to reach some agreement on that score.

"The National Labor Relations Board, by its Order and Direction of Elections, held that the A.F.L. contract did not cover the laboratory workers, and consequently an election was ordered. It was the position of the A.F.L. unions involved that they could not very well participate in the election, since such participation would be inconsistent with their contention that the A.F.L. contract covered these employees.

### Attempt to Distort Facts

"The C.I.O. is attempting to distort these facts, to indicate that this election has some bearing upon other agreements between Henry Kaiser and the A.F.L. unions. No such conclusion could be drawn.

"It is our sincere hope," Mr. Janigian continued, "that the C.I.O. will not initiate a jurisdictional fight among some 2500 American Federation of Labor production employees at the magnesium plant. It is feared—and the recent statements by the C.I.O. representative confirm that fear—that the certification

by the C.I.O. as the representative of the laboratory workers will give to it a wedge to make a drive upon the other A.F.L. workers.

"Nothing will result from such drive, for the time being at least, since these workers are covered by a closed shop agreement. However, such raiding tactics on the part of the C.I.O. will undoubtedly affect the morale and efficiency of these workers.

"It is to be hoped that the C.I.O. will refrain from such action, which will certainly be detrimental to the war effort. The American Federation of Labor unions will be vigilant to guard their membership against such tactics, so that the industrial peace may be preserved."

### MAIL AUTO LICENSE APPLICATION

Mail your application for 1943 plates to the Department of Motor Vehicles in Sacramento now and save gas and tires! This admonition was given motorists by James M. Carter, director of Motor Vehicles, and followed an earlier announcement that there will be no delay in the 1943 license renewal season. Although all branch offices of the Department will be ready to receive applications when the regular renewal season opens, Carter pointed out it is much simpler and easier to apply by mail.

### Warning by Dave Beck

Dave Beck, of Seattle, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, has warned employers not to take advantage of government bureau orders to smash competition. To do so, he declared in an open statement, may bring about a "100 per cent bureaucratic control of industry and plunge it toward socialization."

"We are insisting that before orders are issued affecting the welfare of our drivers and their families that we shall be given an opportunity to sit down with the employers and the government officials and discuss the problems involved," Beck said. "We are of the opinion that orders have been issued that will certainly result in the crushing of competition and the socializing of industry. It is time for the employers to wake up and understand the situation."

## Urges Education for New Members in Union Ranks

Need of trade union education for nearly a million new workers in American shipyards was urged by Daniel S. Ring, director of shipyard labor relations of the Maritime Commission.

He told the convention of Sheet Metal Workers at Cincinnati that labor organization is a potent force for building more ships faster.

"Organized labor has been affected by the movement of workers into essential industries," Mr. Ring said, "and the expansion that has taken place has resulted in bringing into membership in the various locals uncounted thousands of men who previously had given no serious thought to what organized labor is, what organized labor stands for. \* \* \*

"The conclusion is inescapable that one of the prime duties that rests upon men such as you is to educate and inform the newcomer as to exactly what the organized labor movement means. They cannot be expected to grasp all of this without definite steps being taken to acquaint them with the prime requirements which their obligations as members of a union entail," he continued.

"Probably the finest example of voluntary action by organized labor occurs in the San Francisco Bay area, where, without an edict or a directive or an order, men in the shipbuilding industry sat down with employers and with government contracting agencies concerned and reached a voluntary agreement which would insure the stability of labor forces in shipyards. They required that before a man would be given clearance to go from one job to another a good and basic reason be shown by that man for such a change."

## Advance in Co-operation At Brooklyn Navy Yard

Labor-management co-operation to increase production is being pushed in the big Brooklyn navy yard.

Following the recent Navy labor relations conference in Washington where Navy officials talked things over with delegates from Navy yards all over the country, the advisory committee was formed on invitation from Capt. S. S. Kennedy, yard manager. It was agreed that the committee should consist of the same delegates who attended the Washington conference. The delegates were elected by the men in the yard.

The committee has been meeting with Navy officials once every two weeks and has already set up working machinery and procedure.

Many A.F.L. locals are represented in the Brooklyn yard. Among these are the Sheet Metal Workers, Electricians, Molders, Plumbers, Blacksmiths, Boilermakers and Machinists.

The *Shipworker*, official publication of the yard, announced that awards totaling \$245 were presented to seven men whose recent suggestions will result in greater wartime efficiency. The maximum grant of \$100 went to John J. Fox, principal marine engineer, who suggested a new process for manufacturing label plates to be used on shipboard. This idea alone is expected to save the Navy many thousands of dollars. Other winners of high awards included John M. Hadaeus, electrical shop, who designed a tool for making relay adjustments in one-third the time previously required.

### California Unemployment Claims

The downward trend of unemployment insurance claims in California continued last week, with only 2115 new claims being filed throughout the State, according to announcement made by R. G. Wagenet, director of the Department of Employment.

The unemployment insurance load was 77 per cent less than during the same week in 1941, statistics indicated. Under normal conditions, increases would be expected at this time of the year.

These figures reveal that less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the workers in California covered by unemployment insurance are drawing at the present time, as more than two million persons are entitled to insurance if they are unemployed.

Meanwhile, the unemployment insurance fund is increasing, and the total funds available to pay insurance on November 30 amounted to \$287,000,000.

### PRESENT TRUCK TO MARINES

Nearly a year ago, when the Japanese attacked and finally took Wake Island, they captured an eight-ton truck made by the Four Wheel Drive Auto Company of Clintonville, Wis. On December 7th, the anniversary of the Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor, employees of the same company gave the Marines a truck of the same type. Working on their own time, with material furnished by the management at no cost to the Government, the workmen contributed the truck as a token of their appreciation for the Marines' heroic stand at Wake Island. A bill of lading was placed on it, and it was sent westward for delivery to the Marines in the Solomons.

### RAILWAY WAGE CASE

The National Railway Mediation Board has assumed jurisdiction of the new wage dispute between fifteen railroad brotherhoods and most of the nation's railroads. Chairman George A. Cook announced he had called a hearing for January 7 in Chicago. The mediation board was especially created by Congress in 1934 to handle railroad labor disputes.

Buy War Bonds and keep inflation where we need it most—in our tires.

## Financing People's War and People's Peace

The workers of America are "helping to finance this People's War and the People's Peace to come" by their wholehearted participation in the voluntary war savings program and the victory loan drive, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, declares. The achievements of labor and management, working together as a team in the Payroll Savings 10 Per Cent Drive, has established a "new relationship which is setting the pattern for the post-war years," the Secretary said. He spoke at a celebration where Treasury "T" flags were presented to the leaders of labor unions and of employers in North Carolina who had topped that 10 per cent in War Bond purchases through regular deductions every payday.

### Have Just Begun to Fight

Warning his audience that "we as a nation are just beginning to fight," Mr. Morgenthau sketched briefly the major accomplishments of the Payroll Savings Program throughout the country.

"In the nation as a whole there were only 700,000 workers on the Payroll Savings Plan a year ago, and they were investing only 4 per cent of their earnings every payday," he said. "Today more than 24,000,000 workers are setting aside an average of 8½ per cent of their pay, so our soldiers and sailors and flyers can have the weapons they need. This is an achievement 'over here' that will give encouragement to our Allies and to our fighting men at battle stations all over the world."

Unsung heroes on both our wartime production and War Savings fronts are thousands of workers and employers in every state of the nation, the Secretary pointed out. Referring to the 8½ per cent of pay already going into War Bonds regularly from 24,000,000 workers, he said:

"We could never have achieved this success without the untiring effort of our 300,000 volunteer workers who have been the unsung heroes in this grand enterprise. Day in and day out our labor-management committees, of which there are many thousands in the nation today, have also contributed, not only to the speeding up of production but to the success of the War Savings effort as well."

### Building Post-War World

"It is my firm belief that the good will created by the Payroll Savings plan has been felt all along the production line, and will be felt for years to come. I like to feel that the new relationship between labor

and management, which has been shown so magnificently in this War Savings campaign, is helping to build the post-war world right here and now. I like to feel that it is setting the pattern for the post-war years—a pattern of labor and management working side by side for their own good and their country's good."

In less than two weeks, the Secretary revealed, the country had raised more than two-thirds of the nine billion dollar Victory Loan, which the Treasury had set as a special December fund-raising campaign. This is the largest sum ever raised in so short a time by any government in the history of the world.

This gigantic financing achievement "is a magnificent response, another proof of what a free, enlightened and democratic people can do when their country calls upon them," Secretary Morgenthau stated.

More than 50,000,000 men and women invested in War Bonds during 1942, the Secretary said.

### Bonds Represent New Horizons

"These holders of War Bonds are the people who will be buying the products of American industry ten years from now, when the bonds mature. The bonds that are bought today represent new homes, new comforts, new horizons for the common man. They will help to give body and substance to the ideal of 'Freedom from Want' in thousands of American communities and in millions of American homes," he declared. Stressing the very real significance of this fact for the post-war years, Mr. Morgenthau concluded: "It means that more than fifty million Americans now have a direct and personal stake in the finances of their Government. It means that their savings not only bear fruit now, in helping to win the war, but will also help to keep peace-time industry active and strong in the future years. It means that habits of thrift are growing steadily stronger among the American people, with results that will help to finance this People's War and the People's Peace to come."



### Football Game Committee

Secretary John A. O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council is a member of the citizen's committee which this year is sponsoring the annual Shrine football game between football teams, the players for which are picked, from the East and West sections of the nation, for their outstanding performance during the past season. The game will be played at Kezar Stadium on New Year's Day. As is well known the contest attracts nation-wide attention, and in aiding in securing a capacity crowd for the event O'Connell reminds that the humanitarian purpose to which proceeds of the game are devoted—the well known work of the Shrine in its homes for crippled children—merits the hearty support that always has been given through the years the contest has been staged in San Francisco, and that this year the financial returns will be shared equally with war relief agencies. In addition to the game itself a scene of pageantry is presented that in past years has always vied for popularity among the thousands who have been in attendance.

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## Perfecting Program to Combat Slave Measure

Machinery and procedural steps for combating the vicious anti-labor Proposition No. 1, better known as the Slave Bill, were perfected at a meeting in San Francisco, last Sunday, of labor attorneys representing the various principal communities of California, and union officials, with Joseph A. Padway, chief counsel of the American Federation of Labor, who made a trip to the West Coast for this exclusive purpose. The meeting, which was called by the California State Federation of Labor and presided over by President Haggerty, was a follow-up of a similar meeting held several weeks ago.

### Bill's Proponents Are Wary

That the backers of Proposition No. 1 are wasting no time in getting ready to utilize this weapon against labor was made clearer than ever in a circular released by the committee which favored the passage of this measure, calling upon all employers to proceed with great caution and consult that committee before initiating any court action against any union. It was evident from the circular that the men responsible for the adoption of the Slave Bill are not too confident of the bill's constitutionality, since they wish to avoid the acid court test unless under conditions which would be completely in their favor.

Every phase of Proposition No. 1 and its full implications were delved into at the Sunday meeting of attorneys, and plans were completed to have labor prepared to challenge this unconstitutional measure at the first opportunity which presents itself. That the California State Federation of Labor will have the entire co-operation of the A.F.L.'s legal talent was established by Attorney Padway's active participation in the deliberations.

### Nazi Trend Apparent

The State Federation announces that it will fight this piece of nazi legislation, not only because it would forbid the right of organization on the part of American workers, but because it represents a type of class legislation that is too disconcertingly similar to what transpired in the nazi countries in the initial stages of the successful march to power instigated by the various dictators. The Federation further points out that behind Proposition No. 1 are sinister forces interested in much more than the mere prohibition of the secondary boycott, which they now profess to be their only concern.

Other meetings and consultations among the various labor attorneys have been scheduled for the near future, and the unions are asked to continue functioning as they always have, and to be guided in their action by the recommendations made and sent out by the State Federation of Labor to all of its affiliates. A statement from the headquarters of the Federation this week declared:

### Will Protect Workers' Rights

"The Federation deeply regrets, at a time when the winning of the war as quickly as possible depends upon absolute, unbroken unity of purpose and effort, to have to add to the time, money and energy already spent to keep Proposition No. 1 from becoming a law, the time, money and energy required to protect California workers and citizens from its stranglehold on freedom and democracy by having the law declared unconstitutional. Nevertheless, if we did not make this fight against naziism at home, we would be completely derelict, not only in our duty to organized labor, but also in our whole-hearted devotion to and support of the war against naziism that is being waged by the armed forces of this and other democracies all over the world."

William H. Hansen - - - - - Manager  
Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - President  
Geo. J. Amusen - - - - - Secretary

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## Burma Episcopal Bishop Addresses Labor Council

"It may be, before long, that General Stillwell and General Wavell will be meeting in Rangoon. Then Burma will be free from Japanese domination, but will Burma have the answer for the causes of her inner collapse?"

This was the question raised by Rt. Rev. George West, Bishop of Rangoon, Burma, for the last seven years, speaking at the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council on last Friday evening. A resident in the Orient for twenty-one years, and correspondent of Gandhi and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, Bishop West is declared to be an authority on the Far East.

### Country Felt Secure

He described how Burma felt secure behind its mountain ranges and fast rivers, with all its military defenses and the fleets on the oceans, and with Singapore to the east, the Chinese to the north, and India to the west. Yet Burma fell. When Rangoon was bombed, 70 per cent of its population fled, and the lend-lease goods, destined for China, began to pile up on the Rangoon docks because there was no one left to move them.

"We British have much to answer for," said Bishop West. "We did much good—built railroads and provided automobiles, ships, radio. But we never made that country into a nation. We thought ourselves superior—not as being on the level with everybody else. We never united all the different communities in the nation. As with other nations, a change in attitude in ourselves is the first thing." Bishop West referred to the significance of this spirit for the future of India, and then continued:

### Wait for the Other Fellow

"But in spite of all this, I saw certain people who had the answer. One of the government services which kept working to the end was the Rangoon radio, which did much to steady the population. Then there was a village on the Thailand border, where the invasion began, which stood firm when there was panic all around. These people are typical of a new strength that had been built up in many countries, a strength which has come from a great American—Dr. Frank Buchman, the man to whom I personally owe more than to any other man. Dr. Buchman said: 'Everybody wants to see the other fellow different; every nation wants to see the other nation different. But everybody is waiting for the other fellow to begin.' Bishop West said that if more of the British had started with themselves, the Burmese would have responded, and the foundations would have been laid for a united nation.

### Descriptive Song

Describing the philosophy of a new world, Bishop West quoted the song of a London Cockney woman:

"We're all the same underneath, ain't we?  
And we all like a nice cup of tea,  
But I bet if you stop being somebody else  
You'd find you were just like me.

"We're all the same underneath, ain't we?  
And we all like a nice cup of tea,  
But I bet if you start being different today  
We'll have the world as we want it to be."

### A.F.L. MAKES BOND PURCHASE

Secretary-Treasurer George Meany of the American Federation of Labor recently handed to the Treasurer of the United States a check for \$200,000 representing the amount of purchase by the A.F.L. of the new Victory Bonds issued by the Treasury Department.

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### PAUL REVELLE IN ARMY

Paul Revelle, director of the A.F.L. Teamsters' union promotional league in Seattle, has been commissioned as a first lieutenant in the army and sent to Fort Lawton. Revelle, one of the best known union men in the Northwest, served 18 months overseas in World War I. He is a former city councilman.

### Council Employee on Southern Trip

Mrs. Mary McDonald, of the stenographic force in the office of the San Francisco Labor Council, departed last week for Florida, where she will visit with her husband, who is now stationed at an Army training camp in that State. Prior to her return, Mrs. McDonald also will pay a visit to her parents, who reside in Atlanta.

### Christmas Seals Still Available

Although results of the Christmas Seal sale of the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association to date are ahead of last year, there is still a long way to go to complete the goal and preserve health on the home front in 1943, according to Dr. William C. Voorsanger, Association secretary.

"There is still time to send in your contribution," Dr. Voorsanger states. "We are urging everyone who has not yet sent in a check to do so as soon as possible. Most recent statistics show that the population of San Francisco has increased about one hundred thousand in the past year. We also know that many arrested cases of tuberculosis have come into this area. Under the stress of hard work these patients may again become actively diseased. We also know that families with perhaps one active case of tuberculosis have come into our midst. We are faced with crowding and rationing of food. This means keeping on the alert to see that our incidence rate from tuberculosis does not rise. The sale of Christmas Seals will produce continued income through which our workers can continue to do their jobs satisfactorily."

### New Year's Eve Slavic Ball

The All Slavic grand ball and celebration to be held on New Year's Eve at the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco has gained support of most of the large Slavic organizations of California and of prominent personalities of the State, it is announced by the committee, which is making extensive preparations for the occasion. More than thirty organizations have become sponsors of the ball and have set aside their individual parties and activities in order that one big Slav affair may be held.

The distinguished civic, educational and social leaders who are wholeheartedly supporting the ball and its preparations include Dr. Guy E. Talbott, of the Citizens for Victory Committee; Helen Crenkovich, national diving champion; A. J. Pierovich, Superior Judge of Amador county; John F. Slavich, Mayor of Oakland; Z. S. Leymel, Mayor of Fresno; Bohus Benes, Consul General of Czechoslovakia.

Hundreds of girls in Slavic national costumes, a thirty-piece orchestra, floor show, dagger Russian dancers, Jugoslav stunt marches, famous singers, and the scenes of Banjak and Riashenny will be entertainment features.

Proceeds of the celebration will go to Russian, Jugoslav and Czechoslovak war relief. Admission will be \$1, tax included, with a special admission rate for all service men of 50 cents.



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## Pressmen Vote Renewal Of Arbitration Agreement

George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, announces that the membership by referendum vote has again approved renewal for five years of the international arbitration agreement between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the union by an overwhelming majority. In commenting on the matter Berry said:

"This contract has been operative, except for a short time many years ago, for 36 years. The renewed contract will extend it to 41 years. During the period of its operation one violation of its terms has occurred. This, of course, establishes an unprecedented record of continuous peaceful relationship between investor, management, and labor as it affects the printing pressrooms of the newspaper plants on the continent of North America."

"It is especially significant in this time of world turmoil that the great membership of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America by a referendum vote have not only exercised their prerogatives as free men in considering this important matter but have held firm to the proposition that peaceful adjustments are always the best adjustments since they have come to fully understand that their interests, the investors' interests, and the managerial interests of the newspapers are inseparable. It is good that we can maintain the great principle of peace and the instrumentality of justice and that these practical idealisms can find support in the midst of world confusion, belligerency and war."

President Berry also revealed that 3451 members of the union have joined the armed forces of the United States. About 2500 others are engaged in war industries. Those in the armed forces have been absolved from paying dues. In addition, members of the union have purchased to date \$2,382,190 in War Bonds.

### STATE CIVIL SERVICE POSITIONS

School children in the San Francisco-East Bay areas will be assured protection from traffic in going to and from school. The State Personnel Board announces an examination for pedestrian crossing guard. The work will be on an hourly basis during the school year. The salary is 70 cents an hour and the work will be under the general direction of the Highway Patrol. Mature, married women who live near schools are especially urged to apply for the examination. The final date for filing applications is January 15. The board also announces an examination for bookkeeping machine operator, for which California residence requirements have been waived. Applications must be filed by January 4. Application forms and further information may be obtained from the State Personnel Board in San Francisco.

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## Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY  
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Volume 1, No. 1 of *The Scribbler* was this week mailed to members of the *Examiner* composing room chapel who are now serving in the armed forces. A four-page tabloid, *The Scribbler* covers just about all the happenings in the composing room in every department. The names and present addresses of each member in service fills a double column box on the front page, and the first page lead reads as follows: "This missive is a holiday greeting to each and all of you. May God grant you health and give strength to your arms. It is here intended to return you, in fancy, to the scenes you loved and to the pals with whom you toiled before the totalitarian arsonists set a world afire."

Henry Heidelberg returned by plane on Monday from a business trip which took him to Washington. On the return trip, Henry visited the Union Printers Home, and says no description he had ever heard had given him the impression he now has of this wonderful institution. He was taken on a tour of the grounds as well as through the Home proper, and is positive no other organization can boast of a similar home for its sick and aged.

Bill Goulding, Co. B, 836th U. S. Engineers, writes his fellow workers at the Rotary Colorprint from Hammer Field: "Did I feel proud to show them what a big shot I was with that 'stereo mat' Christmas card, and did it run my stock up with the top kick and the rest of the non-coms, and did that sawbuck come in handy! The whole outfit was broke, including myself." The card and "sawbuck" arrived the day before the outfit left for maneuvers at Mojave.

W. J. Young of the commercial branch, who signed on as a ship printer some three months ago, returned to San Francisco on Tuesday after a trip which took him to Scotland.

J. L. Bartlett, Rotary Colorprint chairman, received word last week that his mother had suffered a severe fall which will confine her to the hospital for some time. Mrs. Bartlett, who is 77, resides with her daughter in Chicago.

The composing room annual Christmas party took place at the *Shopping News* on Tuesday. Eats and refreshments were there in abundance. All prizes handed out this year were in the form of War Stamps.

Word was received from Karl Bowles, who entered the Union Printers Home some weeks ago. He is loud in his praise of the treatments he is receiving. He was at first troubled with "altitude sickness," but this has left him. Diagnosis showed that he was not too late in deciding to enter the Home, and that his ailment should respond readily to treatment.

Ed J. Amer and wife left on Tuesday for Portland to spend the holidays with Ed's mother, who recently celebrated her ninety-second birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ayers announce the engagement of their daughter, Mayann, to Lieut. Fredrick Lee Hilger, U. S. Navy. The wedding will take place December 27. Ayers, formerly of the Schwabacher-Frey chapel, more recently with the Curle Manufacturing Company, is now a production manager of a company supplying radios to the Government.

Around sixty-five people spent an enjoyable evening last Saturday when the *Wall Street Journal* composing room employees staged their annual Christmas party. Dancing, turkey, Tom and Jerry and other refreshments kept the chapel members and their guests busy until a late hour.

Max Ranft sends greetings from Camp Cook. He says he is on duty twelve hours a day and seven days a week, and has kept an accurate account of his O.T. He asks us to send him a sub to kill it.

John Dow, member of the *Daily News* chapel until

he retired last year, sent season's greetings from his home at Cave Junction, Ore. John says he can now be considered quite a farmer, as he has been elected a member of the executive committee of the Grange.

G. H. Dahmke, of the *Examiner* makeup department, has returned to his station with the Army Air Forces at Deming, N. M., after a two-week furlough spent in the city.

Willy Walraven of the *Recorder* writes from Camp Adair, Ore., where he is stationed with the Eighth Signal Service Company. His only complaint is too much rain and mud.

Pvt. Alfred H. Nelson of the commercial branch is now stationed at Camp Stoneman, Pittsburg, Calif.

L. F. Morris of the Eureka Press has been commissioned lieutenant, junior grade, and attached to Bat. 2, Co. 7, U.S.N.T.S. He is stationed at the state university, Tucson, Ariz.

We wish to extend the best of holiday greetings to all members of No. 21 and their families.

### News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Selection of chapel officers scarcely was more than a formality after the final meeting of 1942 got into action. In one-two order C. W. Abbott was voted chairman for 1943 and Barney O'Neill in like manner became secretary for the ensuing year. No other nominees were put up for consideration, which speaks volumes for the manner the incumbents conducted their offices and shows the chapel was and is satisfied.

Top place was taken by Sid Tiers, auxiliary policeman, in competition on the pistol range. Tiers' handling of firearms dates back to World War I, during which he rated A1 as a sharpshooter. His aim still is excellent, for in this recent event, competing against 125 others, Sid took top honors.

Santa Claus looked upon Senor Uribe benevolently right preceding Christmas. And so pleased with Kris Kringle's gift was the Senor he bought cigars and distributed them among the less favored of his fellow craftsmen.

His recent letter quotes Jack Bengston as undergoing commando training at a naval station in Rhode Island. Of course, those acquainted with Jack know him for a wisecracker and prankster who likes his little joke. He tells of one wherein the tables were turned and the gang had the laugh on him. Across water a long cable was stretched and the men were practicing hand-over-hand passage. Halfway across he stopped and yelled for the sergeant to come give him a shot in the arm. When the "Sarg" pulled his gun and asked what part of the arm he wanted it, our old friend quotes himself as making the finish in high gear.

A pleasant surprise is the reappearance of William Howell, who, though not so robust as he might be, is ready to start tickling the ivories subsequent to a long sick spell. Let's hope the new year shows "Bill" a more benign countenance than did 1942.

Another surprise was a Christmas greeting mailed to Chairman Abbott for posting. Signed by Sergeant and Mrs. Harold McDermott, the card came from Santa Ana, where our former proofreader works in Uncle Sam's aviation service. All of us join in wishing the newlyweds a safe and happy matrimonial voyage.

Well, it could be that after buying Yuletide presents for us boys they found themselves a trifle short, but Harry Crotty and the skippers of two other departments were spotted by our spy in a joy joint, and his minutest scrutiny disclosed only one round bought in the hour he pried—that being purchased by the bartender.

"I've got a quart of bourbon for you, Scott. Do you want it in Christmas wrappings?" "No," Phil replied, "Christmas wrappings are banned by the W.P.B." "Oh, well, I suppose you want it in a plain paper bag." "No," repeated Scott; "I want it in a bottle."

Trouble was all Enoch Blackford had, but just before Christmas trouble almost got him down. There he was in a street car—you know street cars nowadays—only this car was fuller up than usual—so jammed, in fact, he rode all the way down town with his shoe lace loose and the riders so thick he couldn't bend down to tie it.

Wonders will never cease apparently, for here are Chuck Adams and Lou Henn, horse addicts, making New Year resolutions to lay off the ponies. This is serious; so serious that, with none to pay the way, our gang fears it means the end of racing. . . . Too,

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there's Harvey Bell borrowing cigarettes—too expensive to purchase, he claims—and instead buying a new suit with the savings. . . . The new year looks gloomy to Harry Harvey; the railroads don't wish to bother with civilian joyriders, and he sees himself with a vacation all paid for, lots of places to go, and no way to get there.

However, there's still Golden Gate Park, and in all the goodwill incidental to the holiday atmosphere, the *News* boys and girls wish a Happy New Year to all the boys and girls of printerdom all around the town.

### Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

It's Roscoe Kimbrough who is the medal champ of the Association for 1942. He defeated Percy Crebassa in the play-off for the Cullenward trophy at Sharp Park last Sunday, by one stroke, and will hold the trophy in his custody until November, 1943, when it again will be in competition. Reports of the match between the "Mayor" and Crebassa are that both had trouble on the first nine, when the "Mayor" shot an even 50, and Percy took 51 blows. Coming in, they both had 45's, which netted Kimbrough a 95-20-75, and Crebassa a 96-20-76. Congratulations to "Kim." Two years ago he was match play champ, and now is medal play champ for the year. "Kim" says: "It's the putting that counts, boy!"

**OFF THE FAIRWAY**—To paraphrase Mark Twain, who said that the reports of his death were greatly exaggerated, your correspondent's cold (or was it the flu?) did not quite put him out—but it had him down for a bit. To the many friends who telephoned—thanks! . . . Had a Christmas card from Staff Sergeant MacDermott, the Association's first president, who especially charges us with the pleasant job of wishing all of the members the best for Christmas and the New Year. . . . Another Association member in the U. S. Army, L. L. Sheveland, the Association's first vice-president, was inducted last week, and left for a reception center on Saturday. Sheveland was very proud of the fact that his military ability was recognized so early in his career. He was made acting corporal over the squad who went from his draft board. "Shev" said that when he went to light a cigarette, the entire squad leaped as one man, to offer him a match. Incidentally, his "squad" consisted of exactly one man—a chap who overslept the day before, when he should have gone. . . . Had a letter from Leonard Sweet, who now has his first stripe and is now Private, First Class. He still thinks the Air Force is "tops." He tells us that his training will make a swell wife out of him some day after the war. He sends his best for the holidays to all the Association gang. . . . On January 18 the board of directors will meet to make tentative plans for 1943. The board will have a tough job on its hands, but is determined to try to keep the Association alive. It is quite possible that formal tournaments will not be found feasible, but monthly get-togethers will be planned. . . . Every day or so we hear of another member enlisting or being inducted into the armed forces, and at this writing more than 20 per cent of the membership is serving Uncle Sam. . . . Ralph Iusi, our match play champion, has enlisted in the Navy. He has already been sworn in and expects to be called to go to a training station almost immediately. Another champ joining a real bunch of champs. Good luck, Ralph, and best wishes from all the gang. . . . Had a letter from Charlie Russell, who has been ill with an intestinal trouble. He is in a sanatorium at Stockton, and expects to remain in drydock a month or more, but is getting along fine, he says. . . . This correspondent wishes all the very best for Christmas, 1942, and a victorious 1943.

### TEAMSTERS SEND SMOKES

A million union-made cigarettes are being sent monthly by the Los Angeles Joint Council of Teamsters (A.F.L.) to men in the armed services overseas regardless of race, creed, color, previous union affiliation or branch of service. Each package contains a message from the Joint Council. There is also room for a message which the serviceman might like to send back to the Council. If he does, the Council immediately notifies his parents or nearest relative that a message has been received and he is apparently alive and well.

Cross switch your tires now and then and help the boys double cross Hitler!

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## Reject "Informal Ratings," State Federation Advises

Time and again the California State Federation of Labor has advised all injured workers not to accept "informal" awards issued by the Industrial Accident Commission in cases where they have sustained permanent injuries, without first taking the matter up with their union representatives and, whenever possible, with an attorney who understands the practices and procedures before the Industrial Accident Commission. The tremendous increase in production and the tempo of production to meet war needs has naturally resulted in an unheard-of increase in the number of industrial accidents. The Federation feels that a renewed warning on this very important point is in order, and its current News Letter declares as follows:

### Unofficial Notification

"Informal awards are unofficial notifications by the Industrial Accident Commission advising the injured employee and the insurance carrier of the percentage of such permanent disability and the number of weeks' compensation that such injured employee should receive for such disability. In the main, these awards are based upon a report submitted by a doctor employed by an insurance company. In some instances the doctors connected with the commission's medical department make an examination, but that examination is usually not very thorough, since the commission has not the facilities to permit such doctors to make a complete physical examination. Consequently, the rating is predicated upon the one-sided report of the insurance company's doctor."

"Statistics show that when these cases have been reviewed, the ratings in a very large percentage of them have been substantially increased. In some instances, the amounts involved have been doubled and even tripled."

### Basis of Permanent Awards

"It should also be known that permanent disability awards are based not merely upon loss of a limb or upon a limited stiffness or limitation of motion in such limb. There are many other factors which are taken into consideration by the commission in fixing the degree of such permanent disability. These factors are pain, sensitivity, numbness, any abnormal condition of mind, nervousness, and other factors which directly or indirectly reduce the injured employee's working capacity."

"Workers! Keep these facts in mind. If you are injured, do not accept an informal award without consulting your union representative, and also, if possible, an attorney who can advise competently on the matter."

### Skilled Woodsmen Are Needed

"Lumberjacks" who have followed their annual custom of wintering in cities are being urged by the War Manpower Commission to go back to the woods.

The Army, the Navy and other production-procurement agencies are strongly backing the W.M.C. appeal, pointing out that wood is one of the most vital elements of the war effort and that skilled woodsmen are needed immediately in many sections where lumbering is carried on the year 'round.

Transportation for loggers and other lumber workers enroute to essential lumber operations will be provided through arrangements made by the U. S. Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission, it was announced. Local offices of the U.S.E.S. have these facilities available.

Lt. Col. C. C. Harshman, regional liaison officer,

U. S. Army Services of Supply, pointed to the ever increasing need for lumber in all types of army equipment. Colonel Harshman said that 90 per cent of the lumber output of the United States today goes to the Army and Navy. For every man in the army, 1350 to 1650 board feet of lumber are needed for construction ranging from barracks to chapels. "Before a tanker or a large gun is made, models must be made of wood," he said. And wood goes to war as rifle stocks, smokeless powder made from pulp wood, camouflage equipment, gliders and trailers that haul shells to gun crews.

### COURSE IN SHOP MATHEMATICS

Dr. George F. Haller of the University of California Extension Division will instruct a course in fundamental problems of basic trades with particular emphasis on the defense industries and shipbuilding. Mathematical calculations used by machinists, electricians, sheet metal workers, cabinet and wood workers, painters, shipfitters, welders and draftsmen will be studied. The course meets in San Francisco on Monday and Wednesday, January 11 and 13, at 540 Powell street, and in Oakland on Tuesday and Thursday, January 12 and 14, at 1730 Franklin street.

### BLOOD BANK CONTRIBUTORS

Jerre S. Markus, of 2035 Fifteenth street, a shipyard worker, brought to the Irwin Memorial Blood Bank his fifth delegation of ten Richmond shipyard employees. War production workers appreciate an ample blood supply in case of industrial accident in the swift operations of shipbuilding these days. Six Wells Fargo employees were among the other groups which have recently made their blood contributions in delegations. Irwin Blood Bank physicians urged San Franciscans to take time during the holiday season to help protect the lives and health of San Franciscans by making appointments at the bank, 2180 Washington street (Walnut 5600).

### An Appeal to Women

Imagine how bitterly cold it gets these days on some of the runs our merchant seamen are making, then get your knitting needles busy on warm wool watch-caps for these brave mariners who defy torpedoes and dive bombers to deliver the goods of war all over the globe. Many women already have started to knit the caps as a result of a recent appeal.

The men who are sailing the nation's transport and cargo vessels through Arctic seas, and may at any moment have to take to open life boats in wintry weather, will be deeply grateful for the caps. Women able to provide their own yarn, and willing to contribute to this new war effort, may obtain directions by writing to United Seamen's Service, 564 Market street, San Francisco.

Gasoline stored on the premises for the future often means there won't be any future.

## Secretary Perkins' Views On Women for War Work

Women with young children should remain at home rather than take jobs in war plants, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said in an address in New York City.

The high absenteeism rate among women, mostly those with children, is the chief complaint of employers in war industry against women, the Cabinet official told a conference of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

### Three Complaints Reported

She said that employers report that women become tired more quickly than men, that they take days off "to go shopping" and that they feel their first duty is with their children and remain at home if the "baby gets sick."

On the whole the testimony is in favor of women in the factories, Miss Perkins said.

Both factory foremen and management complain that women will not wear hats, bandannas and turbans on their heads to protect themselves, she pointed out, adding that scalping accidents are occurring in factories but that the lack of machine guards is also a factor; also, that many accidents occur because women insist on wearing high-heeled shoes.

### Prejudice Breaking Down

"The accidents to women fall largely into the 'slip, fall and stumble' classification," Secretary Perkins said. "If they wore low-heeled shoes, many accidents would be prevented."

The prejudice against employing women over 45 is breaking down, she said, as efforts are being made to recruit them for the labor market. Of the 4,500,000 new workers needed in the next year, 2,000,000 women not now in the labor field will be recruited, she said.

The woman over 50, it was explained, will doubtless be "surprised" to find she is wanted, not to work in war plants, but to be dishwasher in a local restaurant or factory, substituting for the men or younger women who will go into the factory.

### UNIVERSITY EXTENSION COURSES

With courses in 136 subjects opening at U. of C. Extension Centers in January and February, wide-awake Americans are urged to contribute to victory by training for increased efficiency in their jobs, or by preparing to enter new fields in which a shortage of personnel is critical. On Monday, January 4, classes will begin to hold initial meetings at 540 Powell street, with other groups opening almost every following day during the month. Alameda, Vallejo, Richmond and San Leandro are also giving some Extension work. Information and a schedule of courses is available without cost at any Extension Center. Interested persons are invited to attend the first meeting of a course in order to become acquainted with the instructor and the scope of material offered. There is no obligation to enroll.

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## S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:  
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)  
Headquarters Phone MArket 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

### Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, December 18, 1942

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Shelley.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

**Credentials**—Referred to the organizing committee.

**Report of the Organizing Committee**—(Meeting held Friday, December 18, 1942.) Called to order at 7 p. m. by the secretary. After proper examination the following were approved by your committee and recommended as delegates to the Council: Boiler Makers No. 6, E. Medley. Cooks No. 44, James Morris.

**Communications**—Filed: Operating Engineers No. 64, expressing appreciation to Secretary O'Connell for his efforts in their behalf. William K. Hopkins, regional director, War Manpower Commission, thanking Secretary O'Connell for his time and effort and confirming his appointment as a member of the area committee of the War Manpower Commission.

**Donations**: The following contributions were received for the San Francisco War Chest: San Francisco Joint Board, Ladies Garment Workers, \$820.60; Knit Goods Workers No. 191, \$110.75; Elevator Operators and Starters No. 117, \$180.90; Lithographers No. 17, \$100; Office Employees No. 21320, \$258; Professional Embalmers No. 9040, \$669.92.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

**Referred to the Officers and the LABOR CLARION**: Communication from President William Green dealing with Resolutions Nos. 83, 73, 82, 40, 67 and 42, adopted at the A.F.L. convention.

**Referred to the Officers to Arrange Meeting**: Communication from San Francisco Municipal Parks Employees No. 311, requesting a meeting with Park Commissioner George Sandy, Assistant Superintendent J. L. Girod and Mayor Rossi in regard to granting the park employees war leaves.

**Communication**: A communication was received from President William Green asking that we indorse the project of the United Seamen's Service (which was indorsed by the American Federation of Labor at its sixty-second annual convention recently held at Toronto) and that all organizations affiliated with the A.F.L. make financial contribution to the United Seamen's Service. Motion, that the executive committee consider the subject of the Council making a donation and the amount to be donated, and to have the secretary send a communication to all affiliates of the Council; carried.

**Request Complied With**: Communication from President William Green regarding co-operation with the Federation for making the Federal Social Security law adequate to meet the emergencies of the

post-war period and afterwards. Motion, that the request be complied with and that the senators and congressmen be notified of this request; carried.

**Resolution**: A resolution was submitted by Delegate Daniel C. Murphy of Web Pressmen No. 4, commending Congressman Richard J. Welch for the splendid fight he is making in Congress for the development of the iron and steel producing facilities on the Pacific Coast. Moved to adopt; carried. (See resolution in full in another column.)

**Referred to the Executive Committee**: Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089, again calling on the good offices of the Council to help them adjust their difficulties with Barkalow Bros., operators of the cigar stand in the Mark Hopkins hotel. National Association of Letter Carriers No. 214, regarding the failure of the Senate and Congress to pass salary legislation at this session and asking the advice of the Council with respect to their situation.

When the report of the San Francisco War Chest was read, President Shelley commended Brothers George Johns and Eddie Burns for the work that they took off the hands of the Council and asked that the Council extend them a special vote of thanks for their splendid work in contacting the unions which enabled them to go over the top in labor's contribution to the War Chest. Brother Johns, secretary, and Brother Burns, chairman, recommend that their report be referred to the executive committee where all parties interested may attend so that our future policy may be given full consideration and a subsequent recommendation be made to the Council. Motion, that the recommendation be complied with; carried.

**Report of the Executive Committee**—(Meeting held Monday, December 14, 1942.) Called to order at 8 p. m. by President Shelley; Vice-President Haggerty acting as chairman, and President Shelley acting as secretary in the absence of Brother O'Connell, who was excused. Your committee considered the communication from the California State Federation of Labor regarding Senate Bill 877, (Proposition No. 1) on the ballot in the November 3rd election; your committee recommends that the Council and its affiliated unions give consideration to, and be guided by, the advice contained in this communication. Your committee next considered a resolution submitted by Cooks' Union No. 44 urging the Council to support the Tolan-Pepper-Kilgore bill, introduced in the Seventy-seventh Congress, and to urge its adoption; the Cooks' Union was represented by Brothers Belardi and Lavino; your committee pointed out that this bill would in all probability die with the adjournment of the Seventy-seventh Congress, on Wednesday, December 16; since the bill was still in committee and all bills not acted upon die with the adjournment of Congress, your committee felt it was useless for this Council to go on record in favor of this bill at this time; your committee recommends, however, that after the convening of the new (Seventy-eighth) Congress, on January 6, 1943, that the Cooks' Union adopt a new resolution urging that Congressman Tolan and Senators Pepper and Kilgore re-introduce this bill and that such resolution be then presented to this Council for its consideration and action. In view of the fact that the next two Fridays will be the dates of the observance of Christmas Day (December 25), and New Year's Day (January 1), both legal holidays, your committee recommends that meetings of the Labor Council be suspended for the next two weeks—the Council to meet again on Friday, January 8; your committee further recommends that the meetings of the executive com-

## Drafts Bill to Make War Work Mandatory

A press dispatch of last Tuesday stated that Greenville Clark, a New York attorney, had presented Washington officialdom with the draft of a bill making the civilian population subject to compulsory service in war production industries.

It was stated also that Clark is a close personal friend of President Roosevelt, has made a study of selective service problems, was the author of one of the first military draft laws introduced in Congress, and that many consider him an authority on the subject.

His new bill, the news report said, was prepared after the recent strengthening of the powers of War Manpower Commissioner McNutt, and after he had talked the problem over with the President and had made a trip to England to study the British war service act. The press dispatch then continues:

The measure would provide, first of all, for calls for volunteers to fill the need for war production workers.

"But in case persons of proper qualifications and in sufficient numbers are not forthcoming," Clark said, "it authorizes the compulsory assignment to war work of the additional workers needed."

"It provides that if and when such assignments are necessary the selective service system shall be the agency to make the selections—in an impartial manner and subject to appeals, as in the case of selections for military duty."

He contended that a national service law should be enacted to assure that the Army and Navy shall have adequate supplies, and that there be a sufficient surplus over these needs to give Britain, Russia and China necessary assistance.

"Nothing less than the prompt enactment of a comprehensive national war service act will solve our manpower problem," he said.

mittee of the Council for Monday, December 28, and Monday, January 4, 1943, be subject to the call of the president of the Council, if the president or secretary feel there are matters which the committee should act upon. Meeting adjourned at 8:30 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

**Reports of Unions**—Brother Isaacs, secretary of the A.F.L. Blood Procurement Committee, reported progress being made in their blood procurement program; Brother Arthur Hare, chairman of the committee, has done a wonderful job in a few short months; they are going to ask (after the first of the year) of the unions which have not been visited that they have each member give a pint of blood; just this evening they signed up sixty members of the Bookbinders' Union. Union Label Section—Commencing next month, every organization will be furnished a list of all union stores selling union merchandise and they will attempt to keep this up monthly. Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250—Delegate Hare received a message, through their attorney, from the War Labor Board as an O.K. for a wage increase for their people; President Shelley was a member representing the union, and all members will get \$20 increase in wages and all back pay from August 1, 1942.

Bishop George West of Rangoon, Burma, addressed the Council on conditions in Burma.

**Receipts, \$1583.56; expenses, \$468.19.**  
Meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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## Training for War Workers In S. F. Public Schools

Announcing a broad and vital schedule for the new year, the war production training department of the San Francisco Public Schools is prepared to qualify workers in practically every phase of essential war industries. Classes will be maintained in over sixteen training centers throughout the city on a day and evening schedule, and with no registration fees or costs for supplies or materials used therein. Except in a few crafts training is offered to both men and women.

Culminating a year of successful placement records, the war training program qualified over 15,000 workers to shipyards, ordnance plants, aircraft depots, and other essential industries.

Most popular of the free courses were reported as being machine shop, welding, shipfitting, marine electricity, all phases of aircraft sheet metal and aircraft engine mechanics, asbestos covering, pipefitting and ship joinery and drafting.

In connection with the above announcement, it was further stated that in co-operation with labor and management advisory committees, trainees usually had been successful in obtaining immediate employment after having satisfactorily performed the practical exercises of the crafts; also that unions in practically every trade registered the graduates into their membership in their desire to meet the personnel demands of their craft.

Further information may be obtained by telephoning Valencia 3526, or Hemlock 7170. Immediate enrollment may be made at any one of the sixteen training centers, the addresses of which are available through contacting the above mentioned phone numbers.

### Labor Council Resolution

#### WESTERN NATURAL RESOURCES

As referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, the following resolution was adopted by that body at its meeting held last Friday night:

Whereas, In a recent speech in the House, Representative Richard J. Welch of San Francisco gave emphasis to the necessity, in the interest of national defense, of expanding to the full the Far West's resources for production of strategic metals, particularly the iron and steel required by Pacific Coast industries; and

Whereas, The congressman paid tribute to the accomplishments of the western shipbuilding industry, but pointed out that while the Pacific Coast produced more than half the ships launched in the United States during October, the steel requirements for shipbuilding were only one-third the total requirements of the coast; and

Whereas, He urged: "Steps should be taken immediately to develop the vast natural resources of the Pacific area, including the sponge-iron process and any other that will produce results with speed. This development should include the building of blast furnaces, rolling mills and all other necessary equipment to produce steel, from the mine to the finished product, thus relieving our already overtaxed transportation facilities, eliminating the costs of transportation, and increasing the facilities for national defense in the areas close to the Pacific Coast. The war with Japan clearly demonstrates the importance of the Pacific Coast. Full national defense is predicated on the immediate development of these resources so vital to the security of the Pacific Coast and the nation as a whole. The security of this country transcends the post-war interests of the steel masters"; and

Whereas, Congressman Welch has always furthered the development of industries of the Pacific Coast and has consistently voted for the best interests of organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we do most heartily commend the splendid fight that he is making in Congress for the

expansion of shipbuilding and the development of the iron and steel producing facilities on the Pacific Coast; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Congressman Welch, to the American Federation of Labor, and to the press.

### FIGHT NOISE TO AID WAR WORK

Noise abatement campaigns are under way in nineteen Michigan cities engaged in war production, with the goal of promoting rest for war workers and increasing productive efficiency, the Council of State Governments report.

### N. Y. HOTEL WORKERS' WAGE

Wage increases for more than 22,000 employees of 105 hotels in New York City were approved by the War Labor Board. All waiters, waitresses, bellboys and baggage porters are to receive an increase of \$1.50 a week. All other employees, including helpers, will receive \$2 additional each week. The average wage in the hotels involved has been \$20.40 a week. The board said the increases were approved to eliminate area inequalities, and were contained in a voluntary agreement between the Hotel Association of New York City and the New York Hotel Trades Council (A.F.L.).

## Court Upsets Ouster of Union Men from Board

Organized labor won a victory when the Wisconsin Supreme Court overruled Circuit Judge Hoppman's ouster of Edward Weston and Edward N. Rice from the Kenosha Board of Education because they are union members.

The court ruled that elective officials may be removed only by recall. Although the high court based its decision only on this point of law, it also said:

"It is perfectly clear that if the respondents failed at all times to exercise their own individual judgment and discretion in performance of their duties, the remedy was political and not judicial."

### Web Pressmen Elect

J. Vernon Burke and Clyde E. Bowen have been re-elected president and secretary, respectively, of San Francisco Web Pressmen's Union No. 4. Sheriff Daniel C. Murphy, John Allen and Burke were named as delegates to both the San Francisco Labor Council and the Allied Printing Trades Council.

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Big though it is, the national network of Long Distance lines has no margins this year for purely personal calls. With copper and many other materials vitally needed for war production, more lines cannot be built at this time.

May we therefore ask you . . . even during the holidays . . . to make only those calls to the war-busy centers which are necessary?

We appreciate your friendly understanding. Your continued co-operation is of real help to us.

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## Directs Attention to A.F.L. Convention Resolutions

President Green of the American Federation of Labor has addressed a communication to all of the Federation's directly affiliated organizations in which attention is directed specifically to certain resolutions adopted at the recent Toronto convention. The communication was read at the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday evening.

### Labor-Management Committees

The first resolution mentioned, No. 83, is that wherein the convention declared in favor of the setting up of labor-management committees for the purpose of promoting increased production and co-operation between employers and employees.

Through adoption of Resolutions Nos. 73 and 82, the convention urged all A.F.L. members to purchase War Bonds to the extent of their ability, and also that union members invest at least 10 per cent of wages earned in these Bonds, through the Payroll Deduction Plan. In asking full co-operation in this convention recommendation, President Green also requests that unions report to the A.F.L. the amount of their War Bond purchases.

### Women and Minors in War Work

The convention also dealt with the employment of women and children in war production, pointing out that minors 14 and 15 years old are being employed in various ways. It expressed the opinion that safeguards must be provided and that unions and central bodies should call upon city, state and federal authorities to prevent illegal employment of children, and do their utmost to see that educational opportunities are maintained for children.

The convention recommended that national and international unions forward their official journals to the camps of the Army, Navy and Air Corps, to the end that current union information be made available to the men in uniform.

### United Nations Relief Fund

Indorsement was given by the convention to the United Nations Relief Fund, and affiliated unions were urged to give all possible support to the program of Labor's League for Human Rights, United Nation's Relief Fund, through their local community and war chests or through labor's own organizations where such relief agencies do not exist.

Resolution No. 40 dealt with so-called "independent" unions, and the convention recommended that each central labor union investigate and report upon the activities of these organizations where they exist in their respective communities.

### Governmental Employees

Through adoption of Substitute Resolution No. 67, the convention instructed that all central labor unions be called upon to assist in the organizing campaign among government employees. The opinion was expressed that organization in this field had not kept pace with the increasing number of such workers, especially those in clerical and semi-clerical positions.

The convention urged (Resolution No. 42) that state federations and city central bodies give all reasonable assistance to unions of public employees, and those which include public employees, in their efforts to negotiate collective bargaining agreements with governmental agencies.

Summarizing the subjects of the above-noted convention resolutions, President Green's communication in each instance urges upon the A.F.L. affiliated organizations to do all within their power to further the purposes as expressed in the resolutions.

### BANNED SIGNS GO TO WAR

Property owners and merchants in the downtown business district and on certain leading thoroughfares in Miami, Fla., have been removing stick-out and overhanging signs in conformance to a new amendment to the city's zoning ordinance. Critical materials in the signs will be used in the war effort.

### FOR C. D. MEN ON PATROL

Receipt of 780 raincoats, upon the back of which will be a large stencil of the Civilian Defense insignia, for the use of San Francisco auxiliary police and air raid wardens on patrol duty, was announced this week. Purpose of the insignia on the coat is to give the public a means of quickly identifying the wearer as an authorized warden or auxiliary police, as well as to increase the visibility of the garment on dark nights.

### Women Workers in California

In October, for the second consecutive month, the number of male wage earners employed in California manufacturing industries declined, H. C. Carrasco, chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement announces.

At the same time, the number of women employed as factory workers reached an all-time high of 151,800 despite sharp seasonal contraction in the canning industry. The October figure represented an increase of 7300 from September when 144,500 female factory employees were at work. The number of male wage earners declined in October to 599,800 from 608,600 in September and from the peak of 609,600 reached in August. The September-October decline in men occurred principally in the canning industry.

A decrease of nearly 11,000 between September and October in the number of women employed in nondurable goods industries to 74,400 in October, from 85,100 in September, was more than offset by an increase of 18,000 women factory workers in durable goods industries. Women constituted 13.9 per cent of the durable goods factory force in October as against 11 per cent in September, and less than 5 per cent in April, 1942. The aircraft and shipbuilding industries accounted for the largest part of the October increase in this group.

Manufacturing plants in the San Francisco Bay industrial area employed 27,900 women as factory wage earners in October, an increase of 2200 above the September level. Durable goods industries added 3700 women in October for a new peak of 8200 for this group, contrasted with 4500 in September. Seasonal shutdowns in canning operations were responsible for the decline to 19,700 in October from 21,200 in September in the number of female factory workers in nondurable goods industries in the area.

## Detroit Plan for Meeting City Manpower Needs

Detroit is meeting municipal manpower needs without abandoning merit system principles by making civil service "war appointments" to city jobs, the Civil Service Assembly of the U. S. and Canada says.

The appointments will last until six months after the war in approximately 130 classes of positions; temporary war service appointment may be made in all classes, however. Under the program, qualification requirements were lowered in one or more respects from previous standards; for example, less training and experience now are required of applicants for many positions.

In taking the step, Detroit became the first major city to authorize war service appointments on such a broad basis to counteract manpower shortages arising as municipal employees enter military service or take jobs in industry.

Appointments for the war service eligible lists are made only when regular eligible lists have been exhausted and, unless otherwise specified, are for 60-day periods, which may be renewed.

Rights and privileges of probationary employees are given the war service appointees, but they are not given status in the regular classified service. They are not eligible for the city pension plan, but may be given war service promotions when fully qualified persons are not available.

Many other cities, the assembly said, have adopted less comprehensive measures in an effort to ease their municipal employment situation.

### NEW UNION OFFICIAL

George W. Haas, elected treasurer of the International Molders and Foundry Workers' Union at the last executive meeting, has assumed the duties of his new post at the union headquarters in Cincinnati.

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## "We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

- Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
- Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
- American Distributing Company.
- Austin Studio, 833 Market.
- Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
- Becker Distributing Company.
- Bruener, John, Company.
- B & G Sandwich Shops.
- California Watch Case Company.
- Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
- Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.
- Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
- Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
- Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
- Forde Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
- Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
- Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
- General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
- Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's clothing.
- Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
- Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos, 468 Third St.
- M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
- National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
- Navale Seed Company, 423 Market.
- O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
- Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
- Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
- Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
- Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
- Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
- Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
- Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
- Sloane, W. & J.
- Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
- Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
- Standard Oil Company.
- Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
- Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
- Swift & Co.
- Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
- Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
- Val Vito Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
- Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
- All non-union independent taxicabs.
- Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
- Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
- Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
- Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.